



CITY OF SALISBURY.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1945.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1945. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. T. FISON.

19th August, 1946.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	2845
Registrar General's estimate of Population for 1945	30,550
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1945	8550
Rateable value	£262,399
The sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1084

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
BIRTHS. — <i>Live.</i> —Legitimate	487	230	257	15.94
Illegitimate	87	44	43	2.84
All Births	574	274	300	18.78

Birth Rates—Five years—

1944	18.82
1943	16.61
1942	17.57
1941	15.23
1940	13.57
Average	16.36

The Birth Rate is lower by 0.04 per 1000 in this area than in 1944 and 2.68 higher than in England and Wales.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
BIRTHS. — <i>Still.</i> —Legitimate	17	11	6	
Illegitimate	0	—	—	
All Births	17	11	6	Rate 0.5 per 1000 population

DEATHS.	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	399	198	201	13.06

Death Rate—Five years—

1944	12.35
1943	11.55
1942	11.11
1941	12.15
1940	16.97
Average	12.22

Death rate England and Wales is 11.4.

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth—

From Sepsis	0
From other causes	1

Infantile Mortality Rate—per 1000 live births—

Death Rate of all Infants under one year of age	...	...	22
Total Deaths (legitimate and illegitimate)	...	...	13
Deaths of Legitimate Infants	...	...	11
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	...	...	2

Infantile Death Rate— Five years—

1944	...	...	...	40
1943	...	...	...	36
1942	...	...	...	49
1941	...	...	...	42
1940	...	...	...	63
Average	...	...	...	46

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	55
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	0

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality in the Year 1945.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 C.Bs. and great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census</i>	<i>London Adm. County</i>
<i>* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.</i>				
Live Births	16.1‡	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still Births	0.46‡	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths—				
All Causes	11.4‡	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>				
Deaths under 1 year of age	46†	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

† Per 1,000 related births.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Total population.

DEATHS (Corrected). Causation.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
1 All Causes ...	198	201	18 Bronchitis ...	7	9
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	10	9
2 Measles ...	1	—	20 Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	8
3 Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	21 Peptic Ulcer ...	3	—
4 Whooping Cough ...	—	—	22 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	—	—
5 Diphtheria ...	1	—	23 Appendicitis ...	2	1
6 Influenza ...	—	1	24 Other Digestive Diseases	6	2
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	11	8
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	26 Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—
9 Acute Polio-encephalitis	—	—	27 Other Puerperal Causes	—	1
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	11	6	28 Congenital Debility, Birth Malformations, etc. ...	8	1
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	1	29 Premature Birth ...	—	3
12 Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	2	30 Road Traffic Accidents	3	3
13 Cancer Malignant Disease ...	28	27	31 Suicide ...	—	1
14 Diabetes ...	3	2	32 Other Violence ...	3	3
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	16	30	33 All other Causes ...	18	9
16 Heart Disease ...	57	66			
17 Other Circulatory Diseases ...	6	6			

The above figures only refer to deaths of residents in Salisbury and to those who died outside Salisbury but whose named residence is in this area. There were 659 deaths registered as occurring in Salisbury. 414 of these deaths occurred in institutions and other places. There were 34 Inward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of residents of Salisbury who died outside the area), and 288 Outward Transfer deaths (*i.e.*, those of non-residents who died in the City).

The disposition of the deaths in institutions in the area is as follows:—

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-residents</i>
The Old Manor ...	3	52
Salisbury Infirmary ...	75	149
Tower House ...	12	26
Harnwood Hospital ...	7	16
Emergency Hospital ...	7	25
Nursing Homes ...	20	19
Other places ...	2	1
	126	288

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	Between 1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 5 mths	5 mths. and under 6 mths	6 mths. and under 9 mths	9 mths. and under 1 year	Total
Prematurity ...	3				3					3
Spina Bifida ...	1	1			2					2
Asphyxia ...	1				1					1
Congenital Deformity of Esophagus ...	1				1					1
Atelectasis ...	2				2					2
Pneumonia ...		1		1	2					2
Jaundice ...	1				1					1
Marasmus ...						1				1
	9	2		1	12	1				13

Inquests were held on 33 Deaths.

Residents Non-Residents

3	11	deaths were due to train, motor car, motor lorry, motor cycle or pedal cycle accidents.
3	2	deaths were due to accidental falls.
1	4	deaths were due to suicide.
1	3	deaths were due to shock following severe burns.
1	—	death was due to non-assimilation of food.
—	1	death was due to heart failure.
—	2	deaths were due to gunshot wounds sustained by misadventure.
—	1	death was due to shock following accidental scald.

Section B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, part-time official. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Superintendent Medical Officer of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; also School Medical Officer and holding Diploma of Public Health of Cambridge University.

Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three Sessions weekly.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Centre.

Medical Officer in charge of Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic. Two Sessions weekly.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who is also a qualified Inspector of Meat and other foods.

Sanitary Inspector, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board; Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Rodent Operative under The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, also certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Visitor, State Registered General and Fever Nurse, also Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

II.

(a) Laboratory facilities are available at the Greville Laboratory, Salisbury Infirmary. The Council pay for all examinations of specimens connected with infectious disease, also examinations of milk and drinking water are regularly carried out.

(b) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(i) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*.—Three afternoon sessions per week.

419 New Cases under one year of age were presented, of which 375 were City Cases—a percentage of 65 per cent. of the annual Births.

96 New Cases over one year were presented.

The total number of individual cases attending was 1156, and of these 855 were over 1 year, at December 31st, 1945.

The total attendances were 5516.

(ii) *Ante-Natal Clinic*.—Two sessions weekly.

(iii) *Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic*.—The Local Authority having adopted the principle of immunisation against diphtheria, this was commenced at the end of June, 1934.

Children 1—9 years of age are immunised without preliminary Schick Test. Children of nine years of age and upwards are Schick Tested; the reactors are given Diphtheria Prophylactic, two doses; one month's interval taking place between the first and second, three months after the second injection a final Schick test is made.

Invitations are sent to Parents on the first birthday of their Children.

The number of cases fully immunised at the end of 1945 was 6051.

The number of cases partly immunised at the end of 1945 was 200.

Of these cases 2507 were under school age, 3544 were of school age.

- (iv) *The Orthopædic Clinic* is staffed by the Wiltshire County Council. The Local Authority pays for special cases. Orthopædic cases are also dealt with at Salisbury Infirmary.

III.

- (i) Midwifery and Maternity Services.—The Local Authority co-operates with the Voluntary Hospital of the area in regard to admission of necessitous and complicated cases. Four Midwives practice in the district, two being attached to the Salisbury Infirmary.
- (ii) Institutional Provision for mothers and children exists in the area, but it is not wholly financed by the Local Authority.
- (iii) Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of their work in 1945:—

Ante-Natal Visits	...	...	...	158
Visits to Children under one year	...	...	...	1418
Visits to Children one to five years	...	...	...	2316
Visits to Foster Children	...	...	...	50
Visits to Infectious Disease Contacts	...	...	...	29
Total	...	...	...	3971

- (iv) Infant Life Protection.

Number of Children on register at end of the year	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Children on register at boarding schools	...	...	...	...	35
Number transferred to other districts during the year	...	...	...	...	5
Number legally adopted during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Number removed due to unsuitable conditions	...	...	...	...	—
New cases in 1945	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	—

Section C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. *Water.*

The Ministry is aware of the contamination that took place in 1930. The measures then adopted are still being carried out.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water supply are carried out, 52 samples were bacteriologically examined, and chemical analyses on 2 samples were carried out during the year.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows :—

Report on the Analysis of water received on 5/1/45 from 109, Wilton Road (Devizes Road Pumping Station).

Physical Characters.—Excellent.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Reaction—Alkaline	P.H. 7.2
Saline and free ammonia	0.001
Organic (or albuminoid) ammonia	0.002
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 2 hours at 27° C.	0.004
Chlorides	2.0
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.5
Total hardness	38.0
(a) Temporary	31.0
(b) Permanent	7.0
Poisonous. Metals	<i>Nil</i>
Nitrates	<i>Nil</i>
Microscopical examination of the Sediment	<i>Nil</i>
Free chlorine	<i>Nil</i>

Opinion.

Chemical analysis shows no evidence of pollution.

- (2) *Public Cleansing.*—Refuse Collection.—This is dealt with by three motor vehicles collecting and conveying to a controlled tip.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During the year 814 inspections, involving 1305 visits were made for the investigation and suppression of nuisances, compared with a total of 857 inspections last year.

Thirty-three complaints were investigated during the year: 73 informal, 24 Statutory, and one Final Notice intimating proceedings for non-compliance were served.

More housing inspections were necessary as labour and materials became increasingly short and more time has been devoted to food inspection and milk sampling: food inspection alone requiring an additional 253 visits.

The Infestation Order, 1943.

In August, 1944, a full time rodent operative was engaged to deal with the rat menace and, as a preliminary step, a scheme for the treatment of the City's sewers was evolved but had to be temporarily abandoned owing to the shortage of labour. Meanwhile, all complaints are investigated and several blocks of premises in the centre of the City have been surveyed and, where necessary, treated. The following table gives a summary of the rodent operative's work during 1945 :—

R A T S.

<i>Type of premises:</i>	<i>Number of Treatments.</i>	<i>Number of Re-treatments.</i>
Dwellings	38	8
Gardens	36	3
Garden Sheds	32	2
Chicken Coops	28	4
Food premises	20	6
Refuse Tips	1	3
Sewage Works	1	2
Other premises (land. etc.) ...	57	8
TOTAL	213	36

Estimated number of rats killed (based on amount of poison bait taken)	4170
Dead bodies found	141
Treatments of blocks of Premises : Surveyed 22	Treated 15
Treatments of individual premises : .. 114	.. 114
Visits for survey	780
Additional visits for treatments	763

M I C E.

<i>Type of premises:</i>	<i>Number of Treatments.</i>	<i>Number of Re-treatments.</i>
Dwellings	31	4
Food premises	12	4
Other premises	14	—
TOTAL	57	8

Visits on Survey	85
Visits on Treatments	169
Total number of premises surveyed	865
Total number of visits involved	1797
Dead bodies found (rats)	141
Estimated number (rats) killed	4170

Shops Acts, 1912—36.

The Sanitary Authority are responsible for the enforcement of the sections dealing with ventilation, temperature and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Offices.

Powers are given under the Public Health Act, 1936, for dealing with uncleanness, insufficient ventilation, obnoxious effluvia, overcrowding and the provision of sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation in all places of clerical employment, but, together with shops, it is impossible to give these any attention without an increase in staff. It is not known how many shops and offices there are in the City and, as in previous years, no inspections have been made.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work completed during the year 1945.

Housing—

Roof repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window and door sills renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness abated—Waterproofing of internal walls	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yard or Passage surface paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rooms cleaned or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
Floor repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
New sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sink W.P. provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing copper repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacle provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous housing items	...	...	...	...	...	4

Sanitary Conveniences—

New W.C. basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. Cistern repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drainage :

Drains examined	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous drainage items	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds—

Sanitary accommodation provided	1
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PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging House.—There is one Common Lodging House situated in Winchester Street and registered to accommodate 44 lodgers. Sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation is provided and water supply laid on. Both Keeper and Deputy Keeper are registered annually as required and inspections frequently made. The premises are always kept scrupulously clean throughout.

Offensive Trades.—There are now only two such trades carried on within the City, one a gut scraper and the other a marine store dealer. The premises are generally kept reasonably clean and tidy.

Tents and Vans.—20 inspections of the several caravans within the City were made and on each occasion conditions were found to be satisfactory. Five new licences and 11 renewals of existing licences were granted during the year.

Section D. HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) :—

(i) By the Local Authority	<i>Nil</i>
(ii) By other Local Authorities	<i>Nil</i>
(iii) By other bodies or persons	<i>Nil</i>

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By the Local Authority	<i>Nil</i>
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act, 1925	<i>Nil</i>
(c) For other purposes—	
Housing Act, 1924, in course of construction	<i>Nil</i>

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	305
(b) Number of visits made for the purpose	376
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	<i>Nil</i>

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	15
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By local authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1.
(b) By local authority in default of owners	<i>Nil</i>

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
(Individual Unfit Houses).

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

D.—Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936.
(Clearance Areas).

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

E.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Houses owned by the Local Authorities :—

(1) Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	<i>Nil</i>						
(2) Other Powers	...	...	<i>Nil</i>						
Housing Act, 1919	...	210	Housing Act, 1923	...	304				
„	..	1924	...	110	„	..	1925	...	<i>Nil</i>
„	..	1930	...	112	„	..	1930	...	112
Total	...	...	736						

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.—

(a) Number of known dwellings overerowed at end of year	...	...	17
(b) Number of new cases of overerowing discovered during the year	...	...	5
(c) Number of cases of overerowing relieved during the year	...	...	2

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83—85.

Number of inspections in connection with verminous premises	...	...	44
Number of new cases	...	...	23
Number of verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	28
Number of verminous rooms gassed	...	...	37

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE
FOOD IS PREPARED.

Slaughter Houses and Meat Inspection.—The eight private slaughter houses, within the City were closed in January, 1940, and the work transferred to the Government controlled abattoir at Stratford. This reduced work is offset by the

increased number of requests received for the condemnation of blown and damaged tins and of other foodstuffs to which the rationing orders and "points" systems apply. Requests are also occasionally made for the inspection of meat at the distributing centre and the butchers' shops within the City. Details of meat surrendered and destroyed are included in the list below.

Other Food Preparing Premises.—There were 31 Butchers' shops, 16 Bakehouses, 10 Fried Fish Shops, 18 Ice Cream Dealers and 59 Restaurant Kitchens (15 of these also being Licensed Premises), on the registers at the end of the year. Most of the food preparing premises are in good structural condition but a number are without sufficient and convenient sanitary accommodation for the use of the staffs and public; the chief obstacle to their provision being the congested state of the old property with which the City abounds.

Details of the amount of food examined and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are as follows:—

7259 blown and damaged tins of fish, fruit, milk and veget- ables.	34 lbs. parsnips.
2517 lbs. 8 ozs. tinned meats.	30 lbs. sausage meat.
1219 lbs. 3 ozs. dates.	28 cakes.
785 lbs. potatoes.	26 packets breakfast food.
736 crumpets.	23 jars fish paste.
504 lbs. carrots.	22 lbs. 8 ozs. corned beef.
401 lbs. 9 ozs biscuit waste.	21 jars pickle.
373 lbs. 2 ozs. sultanas.	21 lbs. peanut butter.
315 lbs. crabs.	21 bottles salad dressing.
300 loaves.	20 bottles sauce.
240 lbs. 1 oz. fresh and frozen meat.	19 packets junket.
225 lbs. 9 ozs. jam.	19 lbs. 8 ozs. margarine.
206 lbs. 8 ozs. cheese.	14 packets blanc-mange powder.
203 lbs. peas.	12 lbs. 8 ozs. cooked meat.
180 fish cakes.	12 lbs. sausages.
150 packets pudding mixture.	11 packets custard powder.
134 lbs. 14 ozs. raisins.	8 christmas puddings.
108 lbs. 7 ozs. sweet waste.	7 lbs. beef suet.
106 lbs. spring greens.	7 packets curry.
97 lbs. haricot beans.	6 stone fish.
93 lbs. 12 ozs. sugar.	6 packets chocolate semolina.
88 lbs. 13½ ozs. butter.	6 lbs. honey.
75 lbs. prunes.	5½ stone cod fillets.
71 jars piccalilli.	4 bottles coffee.
68 lbs. broad beans.	4 tins mustard.
63 lbs. flour.	4 lbs. shredded suet.
60 lbs. dried peaches.	3 packets dried eggs.
49 lbs. 8 ozs. bacon.	3 lbs. hot pot.
48 meat pies.	2 lbs. 6 ozs. semolina.
39 lbs. pearl barley.	2 lbs. 10 ozs. lard.
37 lbs. 8 ozs. tea	2 stone cod roes.
35 lbs. rolled oats.	2 lbs. 8 ozs. chopped ham.
	2 lbs. synthetic cream.
	2 turkeys.
	1 goose.

The Market Place.—Weekly inspections of the market stalls were made with a view to observing the sale of unsound food and also compliance with the Meat Regulations as to the proper covering of stalls, etc.

Cowsheds and Dairies. 217 inspections were made of eight cowsheds and 22 dairies within the city's boundaries. The buildings generally are in good structural condition and kept clean, although some of the older cowsheds are in need of reconstruction to bring them into line with modern standards of hygiene. All the dairies have mains water laid on and either coal fired or gas coppers for cleansing utensils. Two steam chests have been fitted during the year and two others are on order. The two Pasteurising plants are regularly inspected and samples taken, results being shown below. These improvements together with regular sampling and the fortnightly quality test under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, have shown a continued marked improvement in the cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk supplied to the city.

One Cowkeeper is licensed for the production and distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk; two for the wholesale production of "Accredited" milk and one for retail sale; two "Pasteurising" licenses are also in force. All dealers are now licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested (certified)" and "Pasteurised" milk under the "block" distribution scheme introduced during 1943.

Milk Sampling:

19 samples of Accredited milk were submitted and 10 (52%) satisfied the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936/38.

62 samples of Undesignated Milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and 44 (70%) were found to be satisfactory with regard to cleanliness.

6 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were also submitted and 4 (66%) of these proved to be satisfactory.

27 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted and 23 (85%) satisfied the requirements of the Order.

51 samples of milk taken from the various cowkeepers supplying the city were submitted to the Tuberculin (Biological) Test and 49 (96%) were satisfactory, the three infected cows being subsequently traced and slaughtered.

Bottle Washings.—42 washed milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological examination for cleanliness and 32 (76%) passed. As more bottles were submitted than in 1944 this is a distinct improvement.

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLES.

		<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>% Satisfactory.</i>
1941	...	25	25	100%
1942	...	7	7	100%
1943	...	40	38	95%
1944	...	58	54	93%
1945	...	76	74	97%
		<hr/> 206	<hr/> 198	

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

A special clinic for artificial immunisation against Diphtheria is in being and more parents are taking advantage of this. There have been 7 cases of Diphtheria during 1945 amongst children who were not immunised and one case was fatal.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection in certain cases and disinfectant supplied to householders where infectious disease occurs, with instructions given for its use. Head Teachers of the Schools and the Secretary to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of notifiable disease in the homes of children. 118 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspector and 81 notices sent prohibiting children from attending school for the requisite period.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1945.

Notified Cases	All ages	under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	Removed to Hospital
<i>Scarlet Fever</i> Deaths	130 0	0	10	91	17	11	1	0	117
<i>Diphtheria</i> Deaths	7 1	—	—	6 1	1	—	0	—	7 —
<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i> Deaths	6 0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4
<i>Erysipelas</i> Deaths	8 0	0	1	—	1	3	3	—	4
<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i> Deaths	8 0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Meningitis</i> Deaths	4 1	0	—	—	1	—	2	1 1	4
<i>Whooping Cough</i> Deaths	28 0	5	9	14	—	0	0	0	1
<i>Measles</i> Deaths	210 0	4	81	119	4	2	0	—	6
<i>Poliomyelitis</i> Deaths	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Typhoid</i> Deaths	3 1	—	—	—	1	1 1	1	—	3
<i>Malaria</i> Deaths	1 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Dysentery</i> Deaths	26 0	—	—	—	4	22	—	—	26

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1945.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1945 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—5								
5—15		3		1				
15—25	3	6		2				
25—35	3	5			3	2		
35—45	3	3			2	2	3	1
45—55	4	2			3			
55—65	3	1			3	2		
65 and up	1							
Totals	17	20		3	11	6	3	1

There were at the end of 1945, 242 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 141 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register